The nongshoremen's general strike does not seem to bear the trust which the participants predi expected. The owners of salling vessels have not been driven to desperation nor have the steamship men receded from their original posi-tion. This is the story of the great lock-out in a nutshell. In twenty instances yesterday those who had long been the friends and employers of these laborers, and who had paid them immense sums weekly for years and years, expressed surprise that they possessed such little comprehension and were so gnorant of their true relations to the community, tour among the owners of shipping yesterday, but who termed the action on Wednesday last, making the men who had not been reduced in their pay join the unfortunate steamship laborers, "the cidal act of their lives." One gentleman went further, and felt certain "that before many weeks scores of these same men, who are now making such demands upon the merchants, will be clamo ing for the establishment of soup houses."

The situation along the front of the river re mains as on Friday. In South street the police were in large numbers, as the occasion demanded, while the strikers gathered along the sidewalk epposite to their old places of labor, occupying the ne in arguments with one another or criticising the work of the raw hands, who are firmly estabhabed in their places. Many of the men who were well pleased with the wages they were making the starvation decrees of the union compelled them to desist openly expressed it as "a bit of their mind" that it was "not right to knock us off rking when we were getting the old wages," and wound up by intimating that unless there was some kind of compromise by Monday they will then work for what they can get. Such men as the latter are aware that labor is more pientiful than employment, and feel assured that the present was the wrong time to make the experient now before the people—that of dictating to the merchants how they shall conduct their bust

Messrs. C. H. Marshall & Co., owners of the old Black Ball line, whose work was suspended in discharging their only ship now at the company's pier on Friday, continued work yesterday with green hands. The firm quietly informed the steve-

green hands. The firm quietly informed the steve-dore to procure such, and he did so. Though they are not so handy as the old Jongshoremen the work was satisfactorily performed. It was the council of one of the firm that a lew days wound be sumicent to inliv instruct them, when the stevedores would have no further trouble, and that, in his opinion, the merchan s were "so united and determined in this matter, the union men must suffer defeat."

The Mearsa. Tapscott were doing nothing, only waiting to see weat "turns up." Should there banes suffer defeat."

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The work was uniform the difficulty by to-m rrow morning, they will put "green" hands on their vessers, yet "we can wait a while even after that time, as there is no great hurry with our ships," said one gentleman connected with the office.

On pier No. 20, Measrs. C. H. Mallory & Co., the work was going on smoothly in stowing the last delivered ireignt in the steamer G. W. Clyde, to sail for Gaiveston later in the afternoon. The arrivals of carts up to three o'clock were so numerous the vessel was delayed some what beyond the usual hour in getting away, but nothing to speak of or to cause the least bit of annoyance in any particular. The same class of men working on the Clyde were discharging the City of Gaiveston at pier 21, and getting along admirably. The members of this firm are satisfied with matters as they stand.

Measrs. Sutton & Co., up to a late hour, had

members of this firm are satisfied with matters as they stand.

Messra. Sutton & Co., up to a late hour, had done nothing with their seven ships and 2,000 tons of cargo ready to be put on board. Hopes are entertained, however, that work will be continued to-morrow, as measures are being taken to bring about that result. It may be interesting to know that this firm employs longshoremen the year round, and when they of their own tree will coased to work the pay roll for their labor alone amounted to over \$1,500 daily. Double this amount for the two days they have been ide and we have \$3,000 that might now be in their pockets.

Messra. Fabri & Chauncy, who are in the South American trade, had determined to hold over until Monday, and then, it nothing better offers, join the number who are employing new men. In the opinion of one in authority on the dook "the long-shoremen of the East Kiver should not hold any communion with the long-shoremen of the North River, and then these troubles and mixed-up strikes would never take place."

At pier No. 17 East River where Ward's Havana and Brigham's New Orleans packets were loading and discharging, work was being slowly communed.

The police along the East River were fed by the

The police along the East River were fed by the owners and agents of the vessels at the several piers where they were stationed.

Along the North River the situation was in static quo. But few of the union men were at the wharves and west street was almost monopolized by the police, who marched to and iro in great numbers. The police were certainly strong enough to quell the most formidable uprising, but their clubs were, luckly, not called into active requisition. A strange isrce was enacted at the wharf of the French line. The union men had, as stated in these columns yesteruay, loaded the France iree of charge out of compliment to her capiain, and yesterday morning they came to the wharf to withess her departure. When she had cast off her moorings they something good to eat and drink. Mr. Shaw, the astevedore of this line, will, nevertheless, adhere to the new rates, as the agent will make a corresponding reduction in his contracts, and it does not seem probable that the line will recede from the combination. The 'longshoremen who have just completed this self-appointed task of love worked splendidly. They stored 1,400 tons of cargo in cleven hours, which is considered something maprecedented.

in clevel hours, which is considered something imprecedented.

The Hamburg line has about sixty non-society men at work upon the Silesia. Mr. Kunchardt, the agent, said he was withing to pay the old rates, but the 'longshoremen refused to work for any money, and he was thus compelled to employ other men—Germans, Danes, Norwegians, &c. Now he would under no circumstances take back any society men, as they might treat him again in the same manner.

The Bremen line joined the combination from the start, and have experienced no difficulty with their non-nnion men, but the Eagle line has no steamer in port, and hence has taken no action as regards the lockout. Mr. Khauth, Jr., stated that the next steamer which arrived would have to be discharged and loaded so rapidly that they would pay the old rate to obtain the most efficient long-shoremen.

The White Star steamer Caelia did not set to.

The White Star steamer Gaelic did not sail on time. She was announced to sail at nine A. M., but did not clear from this port until three P. M. The steamer of the National line, The Queen, left her dock at the appointed time, and so did most of the other steamships. It was evident that the steamship owners were not materially embarrassed by the strike.

# The Strikers in Council-They Are Still

A meeting of the delegates of the various unions of longshoremen in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken and this city was held last evening at the school room of the St. Peter's Society, corner of Cedar and Church streets. It was nine o'clock before any business was done, as great difficulty was experienced in passing through the serried mass of Tongshoremen, which blocked all access to the room. Reports from the various committees which were appointed to manage the strike were received, and the main drift of them was that it was now complete and embraced all the Tongshoremen in New York and vicinity, that consequently the shipping merchants would soon be compelled to yield to the demand of the men. Reports were also made in reference to the Tongshoremen now under arrest, and stress was laid upon the fact that they were detended by able counsel, and that the union would, under no consideration, leave them in the lurch. Many of the delegates then gave their individual opinions of the situation, and were quite hopeful that the shipowners would have to come to terms. Walsh Bros. were denounced for the attitude they had assumed. The meeting was harmonious, and no disposition was manifested to enter into any compromise. was experienced in passing through the serried

### The Strike in Brooklyn. The longshoremen who infest the wharves and

piers of the Brooklyn river front maintained a quiet attittude on the surface yesterday. It is feared by the authorities, whose duty it is to maintain the peace and secord mutual protection, however, that the quiet air was akin to the feelings of a cat watching a mouse, or, in other words, was susceptible of sudden change to dissurpance. They admit that to many their position

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

Common statement of the long in the manger." but then they argued that they must maintain their present position it shey would ultimately succeed. The ship owners, they say, are "bitting off their own none to spite their lace," and while they continue to imperfectly store cargoes in outward bound vessels with the assistance of inexperienced mee, they are but jeopardizing their fortunes. At best, the 'longshoreman has but his daily bread to achieve by his labor, which is skilled and peculiar, while the shipping merchants have fame and fortune risked in the success of the voyages of the shipping merchants have fame and fortune risked in the success of the voyages of their shipps. So ample was the protection accorded by the police that little dimenity was experienced in obtaining non-society men to work on the vessels. Christian Lee, one of the stevedores, said yesterday that the men are 'determined to win this fight by peaceable means, and will not accept part unless all they ask is granted." On the Italian bark Deveti Dubrovcki, loading with grain at the store foot of Atlantic street, the old rates were offered the union men, but they refused to go to work. The crew and a few green men were compelled to stow the cargo as best they could.

The Strike in Jersey City.

The Strike in Jersey City.

The longshoremen on strike in Jersey City are oming desperate. A few days ago they maltreated two of the new workmen, and vesterday dock. A squad of police, under command of Cap-tain McHarney, were placed on duty at the Cunard and Morris street docks. In consequence of the violent conduct of the strikers, the agents of the Cunard line have concluded not to employ any of the strikers again. A gang of 100 laborers are to be employed on Taesauy at a regular rate of wages, and to be retained during the year for loading and unloading vessels. This ends the strike, and leaves 200 longshoremen out of em-ployment. dock. A squad of police, under command of Cap-

A proposal having been made to the grain bag sewers by the 'longshoremen now on strike that they strike also, a meeting of that bedy, sixty in number, was he'd last evening at No. 27 Bridge premises. The presiding officers were Mr. William Harkina, president, and Mr. John Maher, sec-retary. After some preliminary business had been transacted the following resolution was adopted:—

transacted the following resolution was adopted:—
Resolved, That we the grain bag sewers are contant
with the wages that we are at present receiving, and
that we deplore the strike of the l'empaloremen now aclating, but we cannot side with them unices they induce
non-society men to join them, as in case we did without
such action on their part our places would at once be
falled by non-society men.

A committee of the following members was then
appointed, to wait upon the 'longsloremen and
see what action they would take:—John Pells,
Michael Slattery, John Maghan and Eugene Raven.

### CUSTOM HOUSE TRIBULATIONS.

Are There Any Heads to Fall in the Offcial Basket 1—A Talk With General Arthur on the Situation—General Sharpe Does Not Know Why Any One Should Be Removed—All Were Faith-ful to Grant and Dix.

For some days there have been a great many strange rumors afloat among the choice circle of gentlemen in this city who hold and direct federal pationage in regard to changes that were said to be in preparation at Washington, and in which every office-holder in the Custom House is vitally concerned. It was rumored that a new Collector of the Port would be appointed; that General Husted, the Bald Eagle of Westchester, was to take the place of the universally popular and courteous General Arthur; that General Sharpe was to be removed from the office of Surveyor of the Port, and that the present Naval Officer, Mr. Lafin, would find a successor.

A MALICIOUS MUDDLE OF GOSSIP. Some people hinted that Hugh Gardner had fixed it before he went to Europe; others declared that Charley Spencer, dissatisfied with his deleat for Congressional honors, had endeavored to make trouble for everyoody. Others said that neither Gardner nor Spencer could burt any one but themselves, and that they were sure to do that; and not a few hinted that the Milesian Nestor of local republican politics was losing his hold on the President, and it was loudly asserted that Postmaster James would have to cut off five per cent of his force, and that some of the fat and lazy clerks in the Post Office would be compelled to vacate their positions and give place to men who had done regular army work in asleep. All these rumors were gathered together and mingled and disintegrated themselves and were regathered in chaotic confusion. Particularly the rumors were incessant in regard to the removal of weighers and weighers assistants and men connected with the public stores and all others embraced under the general head of outdoor work in the department. Influential republican politicians were heard to say during the last week that no man who could not carry his own Assembly district would be allowed to have any patronage after the next New Year's Day, for himself or his triends. Federal politics and federal politicians in this city are so uncertain and are so little to be depended upon either in word or action that the HERALD representative found the utmost difficulty in separating the wheat from the chaff, or, more plainly speak-

that of another. But they all agreed in one thing, and that was that no one was to be removed from his position by the Treasury Department at Washington. The first person to seek was, of course, General Chester Arthur, who, as Collector of the Port, would be likely to know all about it.

The Collector was found in his handsome quarters in that part of the Custom House which is directly over the corner of William street and wall. The room is elegantly carpeted, and had a large number of easy chairs scattered around, and alarge, caeerial coal fire burning in a grate at the further end of the apartment. Every few moments a stray office-seeker would enter his room and endeavor to obtain the ear of the Collector, but just at present retrenchment was the order of the day and nothing was being given out. The man who seeks a federal position in this city is in many ways dincerent from the local office-seeker. Generally the lederal office-seeker when in quest of his prey advances into the room and slowly raises his right hand to the back of his head and then smoothes his recalcitrant hair down on the central part of his cranium. He will also duck his head, if from Chenango or Steuben county, and then the dialogue negins. It is rarely or ever that a candidate for office has the temerity to enter a room when in quest of a "posish" with his hands in his pockets. This would be counted the height of impudence.

"NOTHING OF THE KIND."

ing, the truth from falsehood, and he found it more

difficult to reconcile the story of one official with

that of another. But they all agreed in one thing,

dialogue negins. It is rarely of ever that a candidate for office has the temerity to enter a room when in quest of a "posish" with his hands in his pockets. This would be counted the height of impudeance.

"NOTHING OF THE KIND."

In answer to the question as to whether the Treasury Department at Washington had manifested any desire to investigate the present condition of the Custom House in New York, the Collector stated that he had heard absolutely nothing of the kind either in the shape of a rumor or otherwise, and that he had heard nothing of any so-called radical channe in the clerical force of the Custom House. If there were any such change proposed it would be done by the local board in New York city and himself, the Collector of the Port, He knew positively that there was not any investigation being made by the Treasury Department at Washington into the affairs of the Custom House, and that the only special agents of the Treasury that he knew of as being in the city of New York at present were Frank E. Howe and Captain Brackett, and they were in charge of the department to prevent smuggling and other frauds on the revenue. Business was very duil now among the merchants and importers, and he (the Collector) was at present endeaving to reduce the force among the outdoor men on account of the duiness of trade; but that he did not know of any possibility of reducing the clerical force employed in collecting the revenue and keeping the records of the department. The Collector, in his usual courteous and kindiy manner, went on to say that some people fancied that the Custom House was aplace to did away time, but the pressure of business was absolutely tremendous. There were about 1,300 persons employed altogether in the Custom House, and some of the lower grade of employees, such as the boys who were engaged in stamping cigar boxes in the public stores, did not receive more than a dollar a day or thereabouts, and he thought that people who imagined that they would not have to work after getting a place in the

was going to be any, and he did not know why there should be any investigation, and he knew

was come to be any, and he did not know way, there should be any investigation, and he knew nothing of a rumored removal of heads of departments in the Custom Rouse.

JENNERAL GEORGE SHARPE ON THE EUROME.

It was deemed necessary to call upon General George Sharpe, who looks somewhat like General Butier, and who is well known as the Surveyor of the Port. But it is not so easy to get into the Surveyor's private office as might be expected. To be plain, the Surveyor, in order to delend himself from the assaults of young men from the uptown "Geoetricks" who "want a job," and from the Rousac tunnel bores that will call on business men and annoy them, had himself locked in, and no less than two men on the outside of the door to delend the pass. These two men have keys to unlock the outer ourblean, and none could enter until the coor was officially opened. One of these messengers is a lively young man, who goes by the name of Theodore, and who is very lond of making funny remarks to bystanders. Theodore is small. A big six-footer who was standing by, on being chaffed, informed Theodore subsided.

General Snarpe was found busily engaged

Theodore is small. A big six-footer who was standing by, on being chaffed, informed Theodore that he would expectorate on him and drown him. Theodore subsided.

General Sharpe was found busily engaged puffing a regala and he stated that he had been communicated with by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the possibility of a reduction of the lorce in the Custom House owing to the slackness among importers, and he had no doubt that the Collector, General Arthur, had also been communicated with by the Treasury Department in regard to the same matter. Business was dull, there were so many vessels coming to this port in ballast, but the most reliable merchants declared that imports would increase as the stocks of goods that were held at the time of the panic have been exhausted and a new supply would have to be imported. Then, of course, there would be an increase in the executive officer of the port, and he had three or four hundred men under his orders. He had in his mind some ideas in regard to reducing the force under his charge, but nothing definite. As regarding removals for political causes he had heard some rumors of the kind. One of which was that General Arthur was to be removed, and that he (General Sharpe) was to be removed, and the rumor did not say who was to take his place; while, on the other hand, he had heard that he (General Sharpe) was to be removed, and the rumor did not say who was to take his place, but in this place; while, on the other hand, he had heard that he (General Sharpe) was to be removed, and the rumor did not say who was to take his place, eral Arthur had supported the nomination of General Arthur had sup

## THE AMERICAN BOURBON.

A Letter from Mr. Perkins, Ex-United States Consul in Spain-The Jesuite Accused of Persecuting Him.

The following letter from Mr. Charles Allen

Perkins, who married a niece of Queen Isa-bells of Spain, has been given for publication, and will be found interesting to many readers who remember his recent troubles in Paris:-PARIS, Sept. 27, 1874.

I received your letter, with an extract from the NEW YORK HERALD. The newspapers have made capital out of my trouble on account of my reis-tionship with the Queen and the Bourbons. The whole affair has been brought out here to attack them, and partakes more of a political nature than anything else. The Queen promised to pay the notel bill—she promised it to me and to the vicious landlady. The consequence was we allowed it to increase till one fine day two priests, confessors of the landlady, were sent to see the Queen and re-ceive the pay. Her Majesty consented at drst, and all went on finely; but, strange to say, the two priests got into a quarrel, which resulted in the affair. These two holy men had advanced money to their friend, the landlady, and they were not to be done for without a struggie; so they laid a plot to lay hands upon the Queen's niece, my wife, and prisonment for debt has been abolished there is no way of holding a debtor except by entering a criminal complaint before a magistrate that the credit was given on account of representations which are not true. It was not difficult, therefore, to hatch up and give a forced interpretation to every word spoken respecting money, interest and business, projected and unprojected. The complaint was prepared and entered ten days before my wife's confinement, the chosen moment to create dis-tress and call in relief. 'Twas a cruel thing; but when woman's anger is aroused and inflamed by confessors any crime may be looked for.

The surprise was the greater as she had never at any time said that we had deceived her, and we were, therefore, as unsuspecting of treachery as

She declares in her complaint to the Judge as a principal reason for laying it, that she hopes to

force the intervention of my wife's family. Bourbons. They acquitted my wife, and I should have been served the same if I had been able at once to pay the enemy the enormity of her bill. I am passing through several courts, and am promised an honorable acquittal. On account of my sensitive nature, I have suffered all the torment of the infernal region. My wife is well, and possession of two children (boys) makes her gay and forgetful of the nasty storm which has fallen upon us. She comes daily and passes an hour with me and her nurse and children.

The moral suffering has partly subsided. Physically I can't complain, for the treatment of persons like me is mild. I have nothing to do but to read and eat all I wish to order, with two hours walk alone. I fear most of all God, and after Him dreadfully at the thought of the pain this news would give you.

As for being guilty of any crime you would never believe it. No one that knows me would believe it, and no court of justice will ever prove it.

My life, more than another's, appears filled with adventure and accidents unavoidable. I place my trust more than ever in Him who governs the universe, and who will give me an impartial judgment for life to come. It is sad to lose the esteem of man, but after all I may be better in this world and the future for the pain inflicted upon me now. It may be a consolation for you to know that I am not the only unlucky man, and that my com-For instance, the rooms joining mine are occupied by persons of distinction. In one is the Prince Suzzo; snother, the Baron Boilleau, who married the sister of Mrs. General Frement, and was many years French Consul in America, condemned for the Republic of Switzerland: then comes the son

of a Protestant minister, then a priest, &c. The lawyer employed to develop this scandal against us is the noted criminal lawyer of France, the one lately employed to defend Marshal Bazaine, who surrendered Metz during the late war. His name is Lachaud, a stout bag of vulgarity, which he blows off at will in a court of justice. He possesses really no merit and less good manners. I am obliged to give these details in order that you may understand the importance given to a case which should have commenced a civil suit and not a criminal one. It is likely to end in a civil court, for the plaintiff has already commenced suit against the Queen.

It was proved in the trial that the author of the complaint is the Jesuit confessor, who, with his coreligionist, at the second visit to the Queen, attempted to bully Her Majesty. The cons was the "major domo" of the palace politely kicked them out the door!

You may fancy that all did not shine in their aind, and my intercourse with them was limited and was icy. I am a Protestant, a foreigner, and I married a person of enviable rank. For all of which I thank God daily, while they pray God. without doubt, to pardon me these sins. Their conduct in this affair proves the way they practise their holy mission. Their means and motive were scandal. Their success has been complete in that respect, but they misjudged the heart and susceptibility of the Spanish Bourbons when they thought to touch them with such arrows. The blow intended for them strikes me alone.

O. ALLEN PERKINS.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera Matinee The last matinee of the Strakosch Italian Opera

Company took place yesterday at the Academy of Music before a crowded house. The programme was well diversified, consisting of the and Signor Beniratelli appeared; the first act of "Norma," in which Signora Potentini sang "Casta Diva;" the shadow song "Dinorah," rendered in French by Mile, Heilbron, and the garden scene from "Faust," in which Mile. Donadio, Benratelli and Fnorini appeared. It is diment to find in such a variety of works given at a single representation the care and finish that characterize a performance of an entire opera. Yet there were many commendable points, especially in the singing and acting of alic. Heilbron, who has proved herself throughout this season as a conscientious artists. The same programme will be repeated to-night at the Grand Opera House.

Theodore Thomas' Second Symphony

Concert. Steinway Hall was literally crowded, from the first row of the floor to the last seat in the upper balcony, last night. We know of no previous occasion in which there was such an overwhelming audience and one also so enthusiastic and appre clative. Mr. Thomas has now become so identifled with the progress of music in this country that to him the musical public must turn in gratitude for the great works ne has given them, and in anticipation of future surprises. To him we owe the elevation of public taste that can now appreciate the highest standards of the classica choose, and that will chaie under anything trivial or superficial. He has certainly made Wagner as palatable and familiar as were formerly Wagner as palatable and familiar as were formerly light overtures and solon works. The deep interest taken in the production of "Lonengrin" at the Academy of Music has been in a great measure owing to the impression produced by the matchless band of Mr. Thomas in the rendering of extracts from the great master's opers. Withai Mr. Thomas has not been one sided in his selections for his programmes. He has also made bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Mendelssonn and Schumann household words. He has endeavored, and successfully, to present a variety of subjects, a sort of bird's-eye view of the vast realms of music. The programme last night consisted of the following works:—Suite in B minor, Bach; adagic and roado britism: in A major, 9p. 55, 4. N. Hummel—Mr. Henry C. Timm and orchestra; Symphony, No. 1, In B. 07. 38, Schumann; two, tremate, empy tremate, op. 116 (first time), Becthoven—Miss Clementine Lasar, Mr. Charles Fritsch and Mr. Franz Remmertz; symphonie poem. "Die Ideale" (mach Schiller), Liszt.

The performance of the suite was beary

Linzt.

The performance of the suite was hearty, carnest and finished, and the fantastic work of Schumann, abounding in difficulties and rather bizarre in its treatment, was a triumph for the band. The same may be said of the extraordinary work of Liszt, one of the wildest conceptions of the errait abbe. The soloists acquitted themselves in the most artistic manner.

# Gilmore's Band-First Anniversary Con

A very large audience was present last night at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, at the first annual celebration of the organization of Gilmore's celebrated military band. The band now enjoys the reputation of being one of the best of its kind in the United States, and certainly, to judge from last night's performance, it deserves that honor The programme was as follows:—Overture, "Rosamunde," (Franz Schubert); Solo for trombone, "Thema and Variations," (Baer), Mr. F. Letsch; "Invitation a la Dance," valse brilliante, (Weber); Rondo, "Linda di Chamounix." (Donizetti), Miss Violetta Colvidie; Grand Selection, "Lonengria," (Wagner); Solo for cornet, "lil Bravo," (Mercadante), Mr. M. Arbuckle, Overture, "Austrian," Westmeyer; song, Mme. De Ryther; concert whitz, "Nautilus," Cooney; piano solo (a), "Fly Bird, Fly," (Heimberger), (b) santasie "Rigoletto, (Liszt,) Mr. Edward Heimberger; saxophone solo, "Elegie" (first time) (Kiel), Mr. E. F. Leforre; "March aux Flambeaux" (Torchight Dance), Meyerbeer. Miss Covilie and Mme. De Ryther were both encored, and Mr. Arbuckle, for a recall, played "Home, Sweet Home," in his best style. The band has made such marked progress since its first concert a year age that we may regard it as occupying in military music the same position that Thomas' organization does in orchestral. The programme was as follows:-Overture, "Rosa-

Booth's Theatre. The curious experiment of a female Hamlet vas made at this house last evening with results that furnish a severe commentary on public taste if the large audience assembled in the auditorium fairly represented the public. It is difficult to understand why the representation of "Hamlev" with this lady in the title role was given. She with this lady in the title rôle was given. She had not apparently any very new ideas to communicate. There is nothing remarkable in a woman with a masculine voice and plenty of self-possession speaking the lines of the great dramatist with some display of intelligence. This is really about all the performance amounted to, it was not either thoughtul or clever, and it never ceased to be a man's part played by a woman, albeit in some parts bofsterously. The lady did not do as badly as many expected, and yet it would be mistaken kindness to say she did well. A certain class of managers exhibit artists as they would be mistaken kindness to say she did well. A certain class of managers exhibit artists as they would strange animals, aiming only at attracting the public. But such exhibitions do good neither to the community nor to the artist.

# COULISSE CHAT.

At Memphis "Humpty Dumpty" has large Let there be peace between Tabernacle and

Theatre. Ferdinand Strakosch says that Donadio is the oming Malibran.

Mr. William Birch has recovered from a severe attack of lumbago. Chanfrau has been doing a good business in the

"Octoroon" at St. Louis.

The late Duke of Lemster played the big fiddle with true Geraldine skill. James Steele Mackaye is delivering lectures on

"Gesture as a Language." Max Strakosch says positively that he'll have Patti next season at all hazards.

Edwin Adams is intoxicating the Hoosiers in In-

itanopolis with "The Drunkard." John S. Clarke paid Stirling Coyne \$1,000 for the comedy of "Everybody's Friend."

T. C. King has been in Albany playing Ingomar, Macbeth and "The Corsican Brothers." Toole is at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, and will be succeeded by Miss Adelaide Neilson.

Mrs. F. B. Conway and Mr. Frank Roche have been performing in "Clancarty" at Baltimore. Gus Williams tells every one that a stranger said

Louise Lichtmay is doing the "Tannhanser" in Louisville, with Carl Beetz and an opera troupe. Stoddart, formerly at Wallack's, has been making a Long Strike as Lawyer Moneypenny in Cieveland Bristow says that he will give a centennial musical programme such as the world has never

"La Fille de Madame Augot" has been introduced by Miss Carrie Nelson to the inhabitants Cork. Should not Susan B. Anthony feel pleased now

that a lady has appeared as the Melancholy Janauschek has attracted large audiences, chiefly German in their composition, while playing in

One hundred young ladies will appear in the extravaganza of a "frip to the Moon" at the Globe Mr. Clarke will play Toodles and Dr. Pangloss,

LL. D. and A. S. S., during his brief engagement at Booth's. The bat which Colonel Mulberry Sellers wears in "The Gilded Age" is a relic of the late Walter

Montgomery.

Behrens makes out programmes and announcements every day at the Academy and conducts Sonday opera.

At Bryant's there is a constant attendance of many of the prettiest girls in society—the cream of the uptown dite.

Mrs. Mary H. Burnham, formerly Mrs. C. K. Fox, has left the stage, and will lecture on "That Sort of Thing" in Boston. Alexander Stimson, the man with the iron jaw,

is performing in Newark. An excellent person to address a primary meeting.

The prospects for the Brooklyn Philharmonic

concerts this season are very favorable, Thomas' orchestra being the chief attraction. Agnes Booth has been playing in "Eiene," at sold Hill, Nevada. The miners attended in their

shirtsleeves and wearing cowhide boots. Lois is the new gymnastic star at the Metro-politan Theatre, and her leaps in mid-air are nightly the source of mingled terror and joy.

The belle of the colored opera company, known

as the Rampton students, mengaged to be mar-ried to a Haytian diplomatic attaché now in this

Mr. Henry D. Palmer, of the management of Booth's Theatre, is confined to his house by a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism with symptoms of gout.

The father of Miss Kate Field was well known as a clever actor and writer for the press. Mr. Field wrote in the New Orleans Pleagune over the sig-

They have a "young California prima donna" i San Francisco named Signorina Ida Valerga, and ber accompanist is Professor Richard Yank.

These be names indeed. Kellogg declined respectfully to favor the good people of Ithaca, N. Y., with an opera night unless they guaranteed herself and troupe the sum of

\$1,700 for one performance. Mrs. Harry Ryner, who attempted to chastise an unfortunate critic in Rochester, has been discharged by the manager of the company to which

she belonged for the offence.

Mr. W. J. Piorence has made quite a hit in San Francisco also by his impersonation of Captain Cuttle. He is playing to immense houses at Mc-Cullough's California Theatre.
It is amusing to listen to the scraphs when they

become angry because the shoes furnished by the property man are too large. It is hard to keep an equable temper on \$6 a week. The perennial Yankee Locke still plooms at the

children to see the man whom they saw behind the footlights when they were boys.

A Cincinnati critic mistakes the leader of an orchestra for an engineer on an Ohio River steam boat. He recommends the wielder of the baton

Howard Athenseum, Boston. Fathers take their

"to keep a firm hand on the throttle valve." Boucicault will take the "Shanghraun" through out the United States, after its last appearance at Wallack's, and will play in it, although he has bee

offered large sums for the rights of the play.

A musical and dramatic entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music on the 19th of December, in aid of St. Elizabeth's Bospital, which is under the care of the Sisters of St. Francis Edwin Booth opens in an engagement as

"Hamlet" on the night of December 14 at Mc Vicker's theatre, Chicago, arrangements having been made with his creditors to permit him to Two large beds of flowers carried on the stage of

Mrs. Conway's Theatre, Brooklyn, on the night of the debut of Miss Clara Morris, were the tributes of Anna Dickinson and Laura Curtis Bullard E. K. Collier, or Hertzog, the Black Crook, has a oice like the roar of a mill race, and, being a

he ever did, having to stoop so much during the At the Salle Valentino, in Paris, there was lately a dramatic representation by the coffeurs of the metropolis, in which two great capillary artists struggled with each other to see who

large, powerful man, says it is the hardest work

could best dress a head of hair. There is to be a performance at the Olympic uring the coming week, entitled the "Black and Tan Crook," in which ladies with such Italian (?) names as Smitherina, Wilsonera, Cahilleena and Sandfordint will appear and dance.

When Benfratelli sang "Di quella pira" on Sunday night at the Grand Opera House the audience went into ecstasies because they imagined he ended with a high C; but they were mistaken. The music was transposed a note lower.

There has been a considerable falling off in the

receipts of this year's musical festival at Gloucester, England, on account of the substitution of a sermon in the cathedrai for a ball in the shire hall at the close. Will Mr. Talmage please make a note? The San Francisco Minstrels suvertise for 200

active boys to pick up nooks and eyes every evening during their performance, and the joke of it is that a number of boys have pestered the treasurer, Mr. Hunter, for employment, since the advertisement has appeared.

The tom-tom players of Suret, India, whose oc-

cupation it is to rattle away before Hindoo idols, struck the other day, according to the Ploneer and locked them out and advertised for Europeans to beat the tones of worship.
Croizette, who made such a furors in "The
Sphinx" in lately attempting to play the heroine

in Dumas' "Penti-monde," discovered a dangerous dramatic rival in Mile. Broisat, who plays the second lady at the Comedie Française. Croizette is a sister-in-law to the celebrated painter Carolus At the sacred concert in Rev. Mr Talmage's Tabernacie on Thanksgiving night, for the benefit

of the church, Heilbron sang in a selection from "Traviata:" Gilmore's military hand occupied the stage platform, and Deacon Corwin, of the congregation, presented handsome bouquets to the artists who performed. A young lad went out hunting with a pistol

onging to the properties of the Troy Theatre and returned it loaded with ball to hiss Marietta Ravel, who was to use a pistol, loaded only with nowder, in a play she was performing in at the time. The mistake was discovered in time to prevent a genuine tragedy.

Manager Neuendorf, of the Stadt Theatre, has

taken the advice of the HERALD and purchased, a few days since, the premises No. 41 Bowery, on a five years' lease, in order to break another entrance through for his theatre. This will give an easy and speedy egress to the thousands who frequent the Teutonic Old Drury.
The London Athenœum thus speaks of the per-

formance of Richard Cour de Lion, in "The Talis man." at Drury Lane:-"Mr. Anderson raves through every note of the dispason and enables us to realize one assertion, at least, concerning the lion-hearted monarch-that Moslem horses were frightened of him for generations after."

"Yorick," the new sensation play, which will be produced at Daly's on next Saturday, is adapted from a Spanish work which created a profound impression at Madrid. It was called "A New Drama." and the denouement was so novel and unexpected that the audience demanded to know whether or not they had assisted at a drama of real life or merely a stage play.

Mr. John S. Clarke, the comedian, brother-in-law

to Edwin Booth, the tragedian, makes his first appearance here, since his return from abroad, in Rooth's Theatre, to-morrow evening. He gives two of his best impersonations, Major Wellington de Boots and Redmond Tape, a lawyer. The advance sale of seats gives indication that he will be greeted by an immense sudience.

The event of next week in Boston will be the

opening of the new Globe Theatre, which Mr. Arthur Cheney has erected on the site of the old theatre, burned in May, 1873. The selection and lirection of the opening entertainments have been intrusted to Mr. Augustin Daly, and upon Mr. Cheney's invitation a portion of the Fifth Avenue company will proceed to Boston on Thursday evening next and produce "Monsieur Alphonse."

Mrs. Louise Alien, who so gracefully and pathetically rendered the character of Mabel Vane, in "Masks and Paces," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is a well known favorite of the metropolitan public. Mrs. Allen is the daughter of a celebrated English physician, Dr. William H. Perry, formerly of Richmond, Va., and her grand uncle, on the father's side, was no less a personage than William Handy, Archbishop of Canterbury. She fills the tearful character of Jeannie Deans, in the "Heart of Mid-Lothian."

Miss Sophia Flora Hellbron announces four after noon pianoforte recitals at Steinway Hall on Thursdays, December 3, 17-and 31 and January 14, at two o'cleck in the afternoon. Miss Heibron has made a very fine impression in musical circles since her arrival, and on the few occasions in which she has appeared in public has justified the reputation she brought from Europe. The Belfast Weekly Press, speaking of her great success in Europe, tells the story of her visit to Ros-sini, at his residence at Passy. The distinguished master complimented her highly on her talent. "This very clever and gifted young honor to display her singular genus before many of the crowned heads of Europe, is not limited in the endowment which nature and cultivation have bestowed on her to one branch of art. 2 She is a good linguist, speaking English, French and German with almost canal facility.

# A PLAGUE-STRICKEN ASYLUM.

Terrible Ravages of Smallpox in the Deaf and Dumb Institution on the Boulevard.

TWENTY OF THE INMATES NOW SICKS

Thirteen Sent to the Hospital and One

Statement of an Ex-Physician of the Institution.

Hundred to Their Homes.

Twenty deaf mutes, of both sexes, are now lying seriously ill of the smallpox in the mansion house, which is an old fashioned residence belonging to and adjoining the Deaf and Dumo Institution, and adjoining the Dear and Dumo institution, alt-uated at 161st street and Tenth avenue, and the patients in question are pupils of the said noble-charity. Picturesquely situated and nestling among the trees, with the frowning Palisades to be seen across the Hudson, the view is suggestive of health and nappiness; but the quaint old house has seen sad signts of late years within its walls, and but a few years ago, while the piace was used as an hospital, in 1870, during a typhoid fever epidemic in the Institute, a num-ber of devoted women laid down their lives while watching over deaf and dumb children racked with burning lever. Another epidemic has now fallen upon the place, and numerous deaths have taken place and are still occurring. Considerable excitement, as a natural consequence, exists in the neighborhood. From the statement published below it will be seen that a number of cases have already occurred in the neighborhood, and residents on Washington Heights are na-

turally much alarmed.

SENT TO BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

No less than thirteen children have been recently removed from the Deat and Dumb Asylum. to the Smallpox Hospital on Blackwell's Island, where nobody understands their slient language, and their sufferings therefore are the more acute. Upward of a hundred of the children have been sent nome to their respective residences in this city and State, and it is impossible to calculate to what an extent the disease may still be spreading

through their medium.

DR. BODENSTEIN'S STATEMENT. Dr. L. Rodenstein, of 141st street and the boule

vard, was called upon last evening by a reporter of the HRRALD. He said:—"I have for several years been connected with the Deaf and Dumb Institution, but left it recently, and am thoroughly conversant with all its workings. This epidemic that now rages is caused. I think, undenlably, by the disease being brought into the place, and also on account of the ventilation and sanitary condi-tion of the building being greatly at fault. During my medical administration there, from 1865 to 1871, I encountered two attacks of smallpox, and controlled it by proper means, namely—by recog-nizing the disease and at once separating the sich from the rest of the children.

inty medical administration there, from 1800 in 1871, I encountered two attacks of smallpox, and controlled it by proper means, namely—by recognizing the disease and at once separating the side from the rest of the children.

"The first case of smallpox this year was that of one of the attendants named Moodle, who was treated by the resident physician and the consulting physician. This took place about the 10th inst., and a few days atterward the man died.

"Shortly aiter this a Dr. Goodrich, who had been called in to see Moodle, was taken sick at Carmansville; but I am happy to say he is rapidly recovering. His child is, nowever, at present damperonsisy sick from the same disease, and is at this present moment in a very critical condition.

"Shortly aiter Moodle's death a little deaf and dumb child died with all the symptoms of smallpox. The corpse was sent home, and the child's father was taken down with smallpox, fikewise the undertaker of the deaf and dumb institution and his assistant, at their residence in Carmansville. I forgot to state that a patient visited by Dr. Goodrich, and residing in Eighth avenue, was attacked with smallpox nine days after receiving a visit from the said doctor."

"The medical gentleman," continued the Doctor, "desirous, apparently, of giving the malter as little notoriety as possible, called the disease back well's Island, I think it was a heartless piece of work, for this reason, that the little anderers back measles. With reference to the subsequent removal of the children, who were attacked by smallpox, to the Smallpox Hospital on Blackwell's Island, I think it was a heartless piece of work, for this reason, that the little anderers back measles. With reference to the subsequent removal of the children who were attacked by smallpox, to the Smallpox Hospital on Blackwell's Island, I think it was a heartless piece of work, for this reason, that the little anderers back male is the small pox were not appreciated, and children sickening with smallpox were not appreciated, and ch

at Bloomngdale, Manhattanville and Carmana-ville, and, to be frank with you, there is a perfect panic existing in the minds of many people in the neighborhood on the subject." The following is an approximate statement of the disposition of the inmates of the institution at the present time:—

In the mansion house On Black well's Island Children sent home, about Remaining in the institution, about. Officers and servants, about Total .....

ANOTHER DEATH.

It was reported on good authority at the Herallo office last night that one of the female teachers at the institution had died. In conversation yesterday with the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, the well known pastor of St. Ann's church, and largely known among the deaf and dumb residents of the city, that gentleman admitted to a Hurallo reporter that he had heard of an attack of "warloidd" at the institution, and hoped that those who were ill would soon be restored to health. The reverend gentleman, however, could give no further information on the subject.

# THE "PUNCH REATERS."

How They Were Disposed Of at the Depredations Avoided. Rewitt and May, the men arrested for con

ing to defraud the Sixth Avenue Railroad, were brought up at the Tombs Court Jesterday mornin yesterday's HERALD was published an account of the modus operandt of Hewitt, the con-ductor, who, it is now claimed, has been robbing \$10 a day ever since "he got a car." It will be remembered that May is the man who

manufactured the "punch beater," as it is called, and whose shop was situated on the corner of

manufactured the "punch beater," as it is called, and whose shop was situated on the corner of Filty-ninth street and Second avenue. The "punch beater" is a very neat contrivance, small enough to be put in the upper or watch pocket of a vest. Projecting from the centre of the machine is a buffer, which, when pressed, gives a ring exactly similar to that of the punch.

In the case of May Counselior Hummel walved an examination, and elected to be tried at the General sessions by jury. In Hewitt's case a pre-liminary examination was had, and subsequently an argument for bail. In May's case counsel sadd it should be light, for the reason that he was only accessory to the misdemeanor with which Hewitz, was charged. The bail in cases of misdemeanor, being \$1,000, Hummel moved that May's balk should be less than that sum. Ex-Recorder-Smith, for the company, saked for large bail, and, after considering the case, Judge Morgan held May in \$2,500 to answer and Hewitt in \$1,000, it now seems that had the car companies not discovered the modus operands of their employes, the "punch" business would have come into general operation. Between thirty and forty menare known to have been working the braudilent machines. Four methods have been detected of playing the trick—namely, by working the bell in the left hand, by working the bell in the coat pocket and, by means of the "register," with a fraudulent bell. It is now asserted that some of the conductors need to make from \$10 to \$15 a day on the "knock down" principle. The agents for the "register" deny that they want to oust any of the old hands, and say they have no intuses whatever in putting conductors on the cars.

# PIRE IN BROADWAY.

A fire broke out on the second floor of No. 386 Broadway at half-past six o'clock last evening. fire originated on the first floor, which is occupied by S. Rolnkopf, importer of dress and silk goods, whose loss amounts to \$500; insured for \$2,500. The Celtiloid Novelty Company, dealers in jet jeweiry, are the other losers. Cause of fire unknown.